

Saucelito Weekly Herald.

VOL. 2.

SAUCELITO: SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1873.

NO. 47.

Saucelito Weekly Herald.

Published Every Saturday,
AT SAUCELITO, MARIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
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SUBSCRIPTION, 25 cents per month, or \$2.50 per year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING—One inch of space one time, \$1.00, or \$2.50 per month.

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SAUCELITO, Saturday, April 26.

DESTRUCTION OF GAME.

The pleasures of the chase, so-called, have been the cravings of a large portion of the human race, probably ever since the time when the first boy was big enough to tempt the poor minnow with a fly impaled on a crooked thorn at the end of a string formed from the wild flax. And the antelope and deer and other innocent grazer of the wild grasses has been, from time immemorial, the ingenuity of the human hunter in the invention of the best method of securing him. The New York Tribune laments the production of the work of the Rev. Mr. Murray upon the Adirondack wilderness, which it says has been the cause of turning that previously delightful region into something worse than a desert. Once, it says, the forests rustled with deer, and the waters of the glittering Adirondack lakes were, so to speak, "stiff with trout." But this has all been changed, and the Tribune attributes the evil to the influence of Murray. The deer have been massacred by countless rifles, or scared away by the flaunting of innumerable parsons. The trout have been killed by the hooks of a thousand tourists, or poisoned by the dregs of a thousand champagne bottles. So much has a descriptive book, and the fashionable followers of new sites and old fashions, effected.

We need not go far to find similar illustrations of the unbridled propensity of our city people to poach upon the preserves of nature and the property and enclosures of our citizens. A reasonable indulgence in the chase, and in fishing might be endured. For people shut up in a city for days, months and years, naturally enough desire once in a while to break away from the toil, dust and confinement of mercantile and mechanical slavery, and take a sniff of the fresh air and have their eyes relieved by a few glances of the beautiful green spread out on every side in the country. And many think this not sufficient. The race of ancient hunters has not entirely died out. We still have our diminutive Nimrods, who, if not "mighty hunters," as was he, still manage to wield a minnow hook, or a shotgun, and know how to seduce the poor trout from his usual caution, or take the deer at a disadvantage. As we said, a little of this is not so much to be deprecated. But it is in the excess, in the lawlessness which cares as little for the rights of the country citizen as for those of the poor dumb beasts and the timid denizens of the brooks and ponds, that the wrong lies.

Time was, and that not a long time ago, when the brooks and lagoons of this section of the country were alive with their native creatures. The fields and the brush, the hills and the ravines were lively with the forms of the gray-coated quail, and their shrill call was no uncommon music. But a short tramp into the woods and the mountains brought you into close contact with the deer, and there were means of sport and amusement enough to last for many years, were reason exercised and not a selfish disregard of the pleasures and rights of others, as well as of the wild animals themselves, made the rule. But reason, right and law have been set at naught; everything bigger than a bumblebee has been made a target for the Winkles of the city; the brooks have been depopulated; the woods

cleared of their native inhabitants; quails and larks, sand-dippers and even sparrows have been destroyed as if they were hostile MODOOS, and air, earth, waters and woods have been cleaned of their inhabitants as if the Army of Xerxes had marched over the fields and through the woods and left no living thing behind it. How long is this lawlessness to last? How long will it be ere the State will take the correction into her own hands, and not only pass laws to preserve a few of the native creatures of this coast, but see that the laws are obeyed?

EARLY TIMES IN MONTEREY.

We see, in a copy of the *Alta California* of August 23d, 1849, that the people of Monterey, as long ago as June, 1849, appear to have had an opinion as to their rights, and they did not hesitate to demand that they should be respected. The steamer *Panama*, having passed by Monterey without stopping to deliver her mail, the people were indignant, assembled in public meeting on the 11th of June, 1849, appointed Milton Little, Esq., as Chairman, and appointed a Committee to inquire into and report upon the facts. C. T. Botts, Esq., was appointed by the Committee to transmit to Mr. A. Robinson, Agent of the Steamship Company, the resolutions of the meeting, to which Mr. Robinson replied, that it was because of the lack of coal that the ship did not call, she having been forced to land some Government officers at San Diego. This did not satisfy the Monterey people, and they, through their Committee, composed of C. T. Botts, José Abrego and James H. Gleason, addressed themselves to the Secretary of the Navy upon the subject, in which they designate the act as "a gross and wanton violation of their contract on the part of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company." This was spunky on the part of the Montereyans. But then that little town had been the capital of the State, was then, we believe, not of the State, but the Territory of California, and they did not like the idea that the Company should slight them in favor of the upstart burg of Yerba Buena.

RAILROAD WORK AT SAN DIEGO.

The Texas and Pacific Railway Company began work at San Diego on last Monday, but this commencement was a mere matter of form, to comply with the requirements of the Act passed by Congress, on the 2d of May, 1872, providing that the Company must begin work at San Diego within one year. The route from that port eastward has not been selected, and no work in good faith can be done until the line is located. Two surveys have been made, one to run a few miles southward, and then eastward toward Fort Yuma; the other to start northward, then turn north-eastward to San Geronimo Pass. The final choice between these rival routes will, no doubt, soon be made, and then the work will begin in earnest. Ten miles must be finished before May, 1874, and at least twenty-five miles annually thereafter. Both routes present serious engineering difficulties, and run for a long distance through a very unattractive country between the main Coast ridge and the Colorado. The San Geronimo is the longer route, but it passes through a richer district west of the mountain, has easier grades, lower elevations, and will accommodate the middle of the State better than the other route would; and the general impression among railroad men is that the more northern route will be preferred.

The infant terrible of a Washington family, whose sister Eliza is a shining belle in society, was allowed a seat near one of the distinguished guests at a dinner party given by his father, the other day, and in the midst of the merriment, he started the company by propounding the conundrum, "Why is father like the devil?" A painful pause ensued, and as no one ventured to answer, he shouted out, "Because he's the father of Liza!" Probably no boy in the country was ever put to bed quicker than he on that occasion.

A Boston woman, who has been reading in the papers that Sunday marriages are illegal, wants to know how it is with a baby born on a Sunday. If so, which should be punished, the father, the mother, or the baby?

Pure tea has become a rarity. It is adulterated at the ports of shipment in China; and it is doctored again at home before it reaches the consumer. It may be that like chicory coffee, the adulteration of tea claims to be healthful; for it is reasonable to suppose that what suits the stomach in China, may need doctoring to fit for the digestive organs of New York or California. But our conceit runs in favor of the genuine article. Some gourmand has hit upon a scheme akin to the nippers so detestable to omnibus conductors, to secure our teas from being fingersmithed by the way. In Tartary, tea is made up in brick shape. The compaction cheapens land transit. The inventor applies this system to sea-going teas, and he bids that freight, when in this form, costs one-third less. The bricks, being stamped at the port of shipment, would be proof against tampering by importers or retailers, and tea thus ensured as to purity would command higher rates. Besides, however well packed, all teas granulated in the usual way are more or less injured by the sea voyage, which would not sensibly affect tea in compacted masses. There would be likewise a great saving in manufacture, for granulation requires skill, and it adds much costly manipulation. In the new mode, machinery would be employed. The experiment is about to be tried, and all lovers of tea will rejoice in its success. In this form, the greatest obstacle to the home growth of tea in California would be removed.

GLASS is beginning to attract attention, as a substitute for iron. This is a marked instance of the effect of advanced prices. Already they are making plunger blocks and axle-bearings of glass. They find many advantages in the substitution. They report it cheaper and better, and it is easier to lubricate.

JAPAN is well represented in London. There are students and business men numbering seven hundred. They are quick in adopting our ways. Already they are getting up a newspaper in their native language, the more completely to circulate in Japan their gathered experiences.

VEGETABLE INK.—Chameli is a plant that grows in Granada, which yields a reddish juice that soon turns a beautiful black; not only a fast color, but even sea water does not alter it. It does not corrode steel pens. It is now about to be put in the market.

AN anecdote is told of General C., the well-known auctioneer, that, on selling once an antique Roman helmet, (at the Piccolo sale, perhaps) he stated he had been informed that it had once belonged to Romulus, the founder of Rome; but whether he was an iron or brass founder, he could not tell.

BIG TUNNELS.—The Mont Cenis Tunnel cost thirty-seven millions of dollars. It is over seven miles long. The contemplated tunnel under the British Channel will be thirty millions, and its length twenty-six miles.

PERUVIAN BARK.—Official returns state that there are now growing on a thousand acres of land in the Neigherry Hills, India, 2,600,000 cinchona trees. These produced in 1872, 42,000 pounds of quinine.

PAPER window shutters are being substituted for iron and wood. They are made of paper pulps, under pressure, and they are nearly as incombustible as metal, while their cost is much less.

AN Irishman was asked if Lola Montez ever smoked. "Yes, sir," she did," he exclaimed; "and so does every volcano; perhaps you'll show me the lovely crater that doesn't smoke!"

A LADY wrote with a diamond on a pane of glass: "God did at first make man upright; but he—" To which a gentleman added:

"Most surely had continued so; but she—"

RAILWAY STATISTICS.—Seventy-five thousand miles of railway are now in use in the United States, and half as much more is under construction.

THE deepest well in the world is at Sprenberg, twenty miles from Berlin. It is 4,194 feet deep, and almost entirely through rock salt.

PLAYING FOR A MAN'S HEAD.—During the reign of Terror few came to play chess at the Cafe de la Regence. People had not the heart, and it was not pleasant to see through the panes the cars bearing the condemned through the Rue St. Honore to execution. Robespierre often took a seat, but few had any wish to play with him, such terror did the insignificant looking little man strike into every one's heart. One day a very handsome young man sat opposite him, and made a move as a signal for a game; Robespierre responded, and the stranger won; a second game was played and won; and then Robespierre asked what was the stake. "The head of a young man" was the answer, who would be executed to-morrow. Here is the order for his release, waiting only your signature, and be quick; the executioner will give no delay." It was young Count B. that was thus saved. The paper was signed, and the great man asked: "But who are you, citizen?" "Say citizenship, monsieur, I am the Count's betrothed. Thanks and adieu." — *Dublin University Magazine.*

Mistaken Kindness.

OUR children are misread too much in childhood. Bridget carries them when they should walk, helps them when they should help themselves, provides amusement when they should be left to seek it. Fortunately if the evil goes not deeper. If a father has attained eminence in business or a profession by earnest effort and unremitting toil, how apt is he to shield his son from a similar life and curse him with the gift of unearned gold! Rather let him bestow on his son his rich legacy of experience and inspire him with the highest motives in life.

A mother who has been trained to habits of industry, whose mind has been disciplined in the best schools, exclaims, "My child shall not toil as I have labored." "I'll do this work for my children," said a mother, "for they may not always have a mother." That was the best reason for teaching them the task. If these were the utterances of mothers whose ideas rose no higher than the tucks and ruffles on their daughters' wardrobes, no surprise would be occasioned, for the fashion books afford a sufficient field of literature for such, and the education of the whole being is not often discussed in these works. But parents who know the value of thorough mental culture, complemented with a practical application of it in every-day life, fail to bring their children up to a level with their attainments. They shrink from letting their children as they were led. The hill of science is less rugged for this generation than it was for the last; still it is an up-hill path to-day to all real knowledge. The short road to education is not the latest scientific discovery, nor are lessons in practical life duties gained by intuition.

A Very Heavy Story.

The New Orleans *Plaquemine* contributes this weighty story to the annals of jurisprudence, vouching for its authenticity. A short time since a worthy Magistrate of that city had rather a difficult question to decide, in the solution of which he struck out a path hitherto unknown in jurisprudence. It seems that twelve negroes appeared before him, each one of whom swore positively that himself and the other eleven had done a certain amount of work on a steamboat, and was entitled thereby to wages. It was a steady streak, each of the dozen swearing precisely the same. On the other side appeared the mate of the boat and eleven deck hands, who all twelve testified directly and point blank to an opposite state of facts to those sworn to by the twelve plaintiffs, and here the evidence closed, leaving the Judge to make up his mind. His Honor scratched his head, looked wise, pondered a few moments, and then said: "The law makes it the duty of the Court, when in doubt, to weigh the evidence. I shall proceed to do so in this case. You, turning, to one of the swearing darkeys, take your crowd over to Mr. (a grocery store in the vicinity,) and have them all weighed, and bring me a certificate of their weight from the clerk. And you, turning to the mate, do the same with yourself and witnesses. This Court must make up a judgment somehow." The mandate of the Court was obeyed; the contestants appeared with their respective certificates, the mate's party, outweighing the other by nine pounds, which was sufficient to turn the scales of justice, for judgment was given for the boat.

The Wrong Man.

A little while ago a well-known London poet, whose name is not given by our authority, was returning home late at night, carrying under his arm his dress boots wrapped in paper, when he was suddenly arrested by a policeman, who collared him in a very vigorous manner. The poet mildly remonstrated, and asked the meaning of such very pressing attentions. The constable made a sneering reply, hinting that his captive knew very well why he was wanted, and another constable appeared on the scene to assist in conveying the luckless poet to distance vile. After some expostulation he succeeded in mitigating the suspicions of his stern janitors so far that they agreed to unhand him on condition that he walked between them, one in front and one behind, and made no effort to escape. Arrived at the police station, the inspector at once exclaimed, "Why, this is not the gentleman; you have made a mistake," and tendered an apology to the poet. "That's all very well," was the reply, "but I should like to know something more about this rather singular affair. One does not get taken up every day of one's life." It was then explained that a lunatic had got loose from an asylum, and that his friends had told the police to look after him, and they would know him by reason of a peculiarity of his. He had a cat-like aversion to wet feet, and always carried a spare pair of boots under his arm in order to put on directly those which he wore began to get damp.

A Father's Advice to a Bride.

Said a young husband, whose business speculations were unsuccessful: "My wife's silver tea-set, the bridal gift of a rich uncle, doomed me to financial ruin. It involved a hundred unexpected expenses, which in trying to meet, have made me the bankrupt that I am." His is the experience of many others, who, less wise, do not know what is the goblin of the house, working its destruction. A sagacious father of great wealth, exceedingly mortified his daughter by ordering it printed on her wedding cards: "No presents except those adapted to an income of \$1,000." Said he: "You must not expect to begin life in the style I am able by many years of labor to indulge; and I know of nothing which will tempt you to try more than the well intentioned but pernicious gifts of rich friends. Such advice is timely. If other parents would follow the same plan many young men would be spared years of incessant toil and anxiety; they would not find themselves on the downward road because their wives had worn all of their salary or expended it on the appointments of the house. The fate of the poor man who found a timepin and felt obliged to make a carriage to fit it, is the fate of the husband who finds his bride in the possession of gold and silver valuables and no large income to support the owner's gold and silver style."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE EPIZOOTIC.—Our town has it. The epizootic has arrived, and is now monarch of all it surveys in the shape of horses. In our last issue we mentioned the fact that something resembling it had attacked the calves in the back country, but now we have it right here amongst us, full fledged and without any possibility of doubt. In our principal stable, owned by Messrs. Look and Bellgrade, twelve horses are down with it in a very severe form. The letting of horses has been discontinued by them, even for the lightest work, they holding that the least labor by their horses would materially aggravate the disease. The horses are kept warm and comfortable, the stable doors being constantly kept closed, and the horses well blanketed. The remedies used are those prescribed by an Indian doctor from New York, whose system the proprietors of the stable intend to give a thorough trial. It is stated that it cured the horses at the Fashion Stables in Oakland. Should it prove a success, the gentlemen propose to make a public announcement of it for the guide and benefit of all others who may have horses afflicted in the same manner. This sudden stoppage of their business is the occasion of a large daily loss to the firm. Besides those in the livery stable, nearly all the horses in town belonging to private parties are down with the disease. In some cases it is milder than others, but always it is severe enough to demand the greatest care and vigilance. The only notable exception is a freedom from the disease is that of the horses of Mr. Constantine, which he reports well, sound and unaffected. From the back country, reports come in that the horses generally are affected. Road repairing, farm and dairy business has generally to be suspended, by reason of the sickness of the horses. In Tennessee Valley the disease seems to prevail the worst, though from every section so far heard from, it rages more or less. In its attack it shows some of the most curious anomalies. In a number of horses it will often attack all but the weakest; other times none will be free from it, while those belonging to some proprietors will escape safely from the plague. There seems to be no reason why one horse should be attacked before another, as no state or condition has the least directing influence in the matter.

OUR RAILROAD.—Since our last issue, containing so much of varied interest in connection with the railroad, not much of an extraordinary new nature has transpired. At the present time there are one hundred and five men, all told, working on the Saucelito side of the road. The grading and averaging out is between fifteen and twenty-six feet. As soon as the work shall have been completed on this side, which is expected to be within six weeks at the farthest, the whole force of laborers will be removed, with their provisions and camping material, to San Rafael. Here they will be put to work on that portion of the road leading from that town to Ross Junction, a distance of about three miles and a half. This division is of the greatest importance to San Rafael, being her feeder to the railroad, and her main stay in securing her share of the benefits which are to result from the opening of the main road. It will require two months for its completion. A portion of the work on it is quite heavy. Grading is now complete on the Strawberry Point side of the bay, from the milk ranch to the summit. The surveyors are still however busy on this portion above the last mentioned point, laying off the curves and other necessary work of that kind. At White's Hill, after having completed the labor on the approaches to the tunnels, work has been begun on their face. The first set of timbers were placed last Wednesday, and the materials being on the ground and a strong force of workmen being at work, it is believed that the larger tunnel will be complete within eight months, and the smaller one by three. This piece of work is the engineering feat of the line, and in its successful completion the Engineers of the road will have something to boast of. The work is no trifle, as the material to be pierced is somewhat unruly and difficult of handling. It is the only serious obstacle that delays the quick completion of the first section of the road. All the plans and specifications for the work of building the bridge and wharf are now completed in the hands of the Chief Engineer, and the contracts for doing the work will be let to bids within the next ten days. The material is now on its way from Puget Sound, and we may expect to see this division of the labor begun in a very short time. As this will be the cause of bringing a number of skilled laborers to our town whose daily wants will have to be met, the anticipation is a bright prospect of additional business to our town.

A MOST THRILLING EPISODE.—How small a thing can create a great commotion was never better shown than in the early part of the week, when it was attempted to transport a miniature bull calf on board the *Princess*, "sans ceremony." It took the combined forces of the boat hands, together with a multitude of light auxiliaries from the wharf, and gathered in from the adjacent neighborhood, to finally accomplish the job. Many a doughty champion bit the dust from off the boards of the wharf before that pocket edition of a bovine was subdued. A daring six-footer at one time grasped him by his

caudal appendage, and gave it a fancy twist. Alas, he was capsized incontinently by bovis fetching him one in the abdomen, and landing him in a splash bucket; a combined assault by all hands, after a magnificent strategical onslaught by a few small boys partially stayed by a wicked leer from the dexter-optic of the *causi belli* aided by the propitiousness of providential circumstances was made victory was at last achieved. The four foot of calf was hawser tied abait the lee scupper.

OLD SAUCELITO just now is as dull as ditch water. We deputized the smallest, finest, keenest dosing reporter on the *HERALD* staff to seek for news there, and after a hard day's work he returned to the office with his hair standing out in every direction, his hands all greasy, and a generally-used-up appearance, with only two items. For the sake of his sister we put him away in his little lava bed with kindness and consideration, not having destroyed more than half his Sunday and every-day wardrobe, and having assuaged his aching head and feverish brow with a hoe-handle, we left him to sleep off his literary debauch. The last words he was heard to remark were, with feeling tones and touching emphasis, to the purport that he knew he was wrong, that it was more an error of the heart than of the head, that the spectroscopic would reveal the constituent parts of his remorse, and that he wanted to be an angel. We felt like giving him a show.

OUR FUTURE LUMBER TRADE.—On the occasion of the breaking ground of the North Pacific Coast Railroad, in a speech made by Mr. H. B. Platt, the Vice-President of the Company, he stated the following regarding our future lumber trade. Said the gentleman:

I believe that Saucelito must eventually become the grand centering depot for all the redwood lumber, bark, wood, ties and posts used on the coast. Its port facilities were sufficient to accommodate the largest class of ships. Along the line of the road, as far as Point Arena, there were already 13 mills in operation, with a joint cutting capacity of 60,000,000 feet per year; and in 1872, with the meagre and costly resources for marketing which then existed, there were sent from that region 530,000 railroad ties, 15,000 cords of wood, 200,000 posts, 5,000 cords of bark, 10,840,000 shingles and 50,000,000 feet of clear lumber. With railroad facilities, these figures could be doubled in a short time. The 13 mills employed from 50 to 100 men each, and none of them ever had less than from one to three millions of feet on hand, ready to fill orders. I estimate that it would require 300 acres of space to accommodate the mass of lumber that would reach Saucelito by railroad, with the lumber piled ten feet high.

OVERBOARD.—On Tuesday last as the steamer *Princess* was making up to the wharf, a rash and inconsiderate youth of a limited number of years and quantity of sense, attempted to reach the wharf before the boat was close enough for the intention to come to a successful fruition. Result, he went souce into the bay, being nearly crushed to splinters between the piles of the wharf and the steamer's side. A line opportunely being dropped, he froze on to it with remarkable rapidity and was quickly elevated into mid-air, and from thence on to the wharf by the efforts of some Samaritan on board the boat. He was somewhat damp after his rescue, and concluded that henceforth he would not be so precipitant to landing himself.

FILLING IN THE BULKHEAD.—During the week the surveyors have been engaged in running lines from the extremity of the wharf sweep of the bulkhead to a projection of land, midway between our town and old Saucelito. It is believed that this line is to determine the facing of fillings which are to be made in extension of the bulkhead. Should this be done a greater increased depth of water would result which would enable larger vessels to come up to the wharf than do now. This also we believe is the line of the new wharf which in the drawing of "Saucelito of the Future" is represented as being located in this position.

PERSONAL.—During the week, quite a number of people have visited our town, some on pleasure and some on business bent. On Thursday, Messrs. A. D. Moore, Engineer in Chief, Smith, of the railroad, and two other gentlemen, came through town from Strawberry Point. Mr. A. K. Grim, the contractor of the railroad is constantly to and fro through town, keeping an eye on what is being done on the Saucelito division. Messrs. Boyle and Butler were in town Thursday gathering the sinews for an animated onslaught on the speckled beauties in the waters on Reed Ranch.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES.—On Sunday next, 27th inst., an Episcopal Church will be founded in our town, by the Rev. Chas. G. Williamson, Rector of Grace Church, of San Francisco. There is a considerable number of Episcopalian residents who will be pleased to learn of the contemplated services. All other denominations will be welcome at the initiatory service. The Rector will arrive on the 2 o'clock boat; services to commence at 3 p. m. Our residents cannot do better than give their personal attendance to the worship which will be inaugurated to-morrow.

INCREASED BUSINESS.—We notice renewed activity in general business. Things have the general appearance of having entered on the Summer campaign and local affairs seem to be starting on an upward path of improvement and energy. We notice a large number of folks from out lying localities in town on the grand of receiving supplies and making preparations for the coming season. They all appear to be in a contented frame of mind, and as if satisfied with the prospects opened out before them.

ONE EFFECT OF THE EPIZOOTIC.—Now that all the horses are down with the epizootic, wood can no longer be brought in for use on the railroad by the laborer. As a consequence, our wood has to be bought

in San Francisco, shipped to the wharf, and floated down to the various points on the line. On Thursday about three cords were brought for this purpose.

MORE LABORERS.—On Thursday, another gang of thirty-six laborers were brought over on the boat to work on the Saucelito end of the railroad. They were fully provided with all the implements of labor and necessities of life. They go on the farther end of the division, and will be engaged in some of the heaviest of the grading. They look as if they would do some excellent work.

A HAPPY RELEASE.—On Thursday the small-pox infested steamer, *Moses Taylor*, was taken into the Pacific Mail Steamship wharf, and her passengers landed. The taking her out of the almost direct path of the ferry-boat is a source of unmeasurable pleasure to all who make the trip across to San Francisco.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES ELECTION.—The usual notice has been extensively placarded around town. Over the signature of Messrs H. A. Cobb, Jr., and Michael Hannan, appointing to-day for the selection of the school trustees for the coming year. The polls will be open at the school house from 3:30 to 5, and from 7 to 8:30 p. m.

A CORRECTION.—The new narrow-gauge railroad began at Saucelito, is to run to San Rafael only. San Rafael is about eleven miles from San Francisco by water.—*Sacramento Bee.*

For the benefit of the *Bee* we would say that the Northern Coast Railroad will not only run to San Rafael, but will have its ultimate terminus on the Walhalla River—at the present time grading is going on beyond San Rafael—that point being only the first point to which the cars will run.

The Bolinas Stage Line has suffered from the effects of the horse disease. Two horses only are run, and even these may shortly have to be withdrawn for treatment. As yet there are a sufficient number of animals unattacked to enable the stage to run regularly.

AN OLD FELLOW.—A member of a picnic party while out camping some distance back of town encountered a rattlesnake, which without much ado was immediately slain. On examination he was found to be possessed of ten rattles.

We learn that Mr. Burge, the proprietor of the Hotel and Stage Line, is desirous of disposing of either branch of business. As Summer is here, this is a fine opening for some one who thinks he can either keep a hotel or run a stage.

INFLUENZA and cold prevail, almost without a single exception, among the children of this place. There are hardly any attending school, and even those who do so are scarcely in a fit condition of health.

OLD SAUCELITO.—The *Lizzie Derby*, having been thoroughly overhauled, was launched from Old Saucelito during the week and went on her way, metaphorically, rejoicing. The *Abraham Lincoln* started off last Tuesday.

BOLINAS.—Renewed activity in every kind of business is the main feature now noticeable in Bolinas. Were it not for the inopportune appearance of the epizootic, this would appear more prominently.

CUTTING TREES.—Considerable tree cutting is being done on Reed's ranch. The wood is used for domestic and other purposes.

THREE ARMED WOMEN are numerous in New York this Spring. What business they have (or do) with so many is explained by the *New York Mail*, which gives the example that a gentleman in a Broadway stage, the other evening, felt a hand groping in his pocket, the side next to a well-dressed woman. At the same time a neatly gloved hand rested on her lap at the same side, and seizing this as she was leaving the vehicle he pulled her arm off.

NOTICE.—Both New and Old Saucelito Land Companies are prepared to sell property in lots, blocks, or acres, on favorable terms, with clear, perfect, and unincumbered titles.

The cottage adjoining Rety's Restaurant is for rent, on application at the office of the Saucelito Land and Ferry Company, No. 329 Montgomery street.

GET THE SAUCELITO TRANSPLANTED OYSTERS—the best in the World. Wholesale trade supplied only at Morgan & Co's, No. 87 California Market, San Francisco.

TABLE OF DISTANCES
From Saucelito, as Traveled at Present.

Miles.	Miles.
To San Francisco. 3	To Tennessee Valley. . . 3 1/2
" Reed Ranch. 5	" the Lighthouse. . . 3 1/2
" San Rafael. 12 1/2	" Olema. 30
" Bolinas. 23	" Petaluma. 31

PEOPLE'S STAGE LINE.

U. S. Mail and Bamber's Express

CHANGE OF TIME.

LEAVES OLEMA, BO-
linas and Woodville, at 9 o'clock, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Connecting with 8:30 o'clock Boat.
Returning, leaves Saucelito on arrival of 11 o'clock Boat.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

HOTEL AT BOLINAS.

Accommodations for Pleasure Parties. Fishing, Sailing and Hunting.

Errands, Packages and Freight promptly attended to.
NEW ROAD AND LOW FARE.
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Masonic Order in California—Officers of Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, Grand Chapter R. A. M., Grand Council R. and S. M., Grand Commandery K. T., and Grand Consistory A. and A. S. R.
Meteorological Information of Pacific Slope—Annual Rainfall at various points; Average Rainfall for each Month at San Francisco; Mean Temperature of January and July; Comparative Sanitary Statistics.
Mining Law—Who can take up Claims; Size of Claims; What a Claim includes; Tunnel Claims; Work required to hold a Claim; How Patents are obtained; Effect of Adverse Claim; Sites for Mills; Local Customs; State Water Rights.
Military Federal Forces on the Pacific Slope, with Stations, Garrisons and Commanders.
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Nevada Statistics.
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Officials—Federal Administration, Generals, Admirals and Supreme Court; Congress. State Administration, Supreme and District Courts; State Boards; Legislature; State Military Department.
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Absent Minded.

Numerous instances of absent mindedness have occurred, resulting from intense abstraction of the mind and employment in one pursuit. Of Dr. Robert Hamilton, the author of the celebrated "Essay on the National Debt," it is said that he pulled off his hat to his own wife in the street, and apologized for not having the pleasure of her acquaintance; that he went to his classes in the college, in the dark mornings, with one of her white stockings on one leg, one of his own black ones on the other. That he often spent the whole time of the meeting in moving from the table the hats of the students, which they as constantly returned. He would run against a cow in the road, turn around and beg her pardon, and hope she was not hurt. At other times he would run against posts, and chide them for not getting out of his way.

Robert Simson, the Scottish mathematician, was noted for his absent mindedness. He used to sit at his open window on the ground floor, deep in geometry, and when accosted by a beggar, would arouse himself, hear a few words of the story, make his donation, and dive. Some time, one day, stopped a medicament on his way to the window, with—

"Now do as we tell you, and you will get something from that gentleman and a shilling from us besides. He will ask you who you are; and you will say, 'Robert Simson, of Kirktonhill.'"

The man did as he was told; Simson gave him a coin and dropped off. He soon reused himself and said:

"Robert Simson, son of John Simson, of Kirktonhill! Why that is myself. That must be an impostor!"

Topham Beauchamp was a strangely absent minded person. One day he had a party coming down to dinner, and just before their arrival he went up stairs, to change his dress. He forgot all about them, thought it was bedtime, and got into bed. A servant who entered his room to tell him his guests were waiting for him, found him fast asleep.

Another case of absence of mind was that of a young woman in Portland, who was sent by her mother to buy a pair of shoes, and instead of buying them married the shoemaker. It was a week before she discovered her mistake, and even then did not cry about it.

A young lady threw herself into the box in the Post Office window instead of her letter, nor did she discover her mistake till the clerk asked her if she were single.

An absent minded person once dined out at a stranger's table, got up after dinner and apologized to the company for the meanness of the fare and the detestable cooking.

Kerosene for Parasites.

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN:—Seeing so many articles about killing lice on cattle, fowls, etc., I cannot resist offering a gratuitous recipe in connection with the subject. Almost from the first introduction of the kerosene burning fluid, or "kerosene" for short, I fancied, without being able to offer scientific reasons for my ideas, that it was good stuff to use about animals, plants, etc., always with some judgment about the latter, however. I would like to slip in a word here to the effect that dry applications are very doubtful in my observation, when employed to worry and destroy parasites upon animals or plants. I have seen chickens raised in the gas works yard, where the lime and sulphur dusts and sulphur gases would almost choke a mere visitor, alive with lice, and rats burrowing almost in the lime, all thriving (the rats and lice) in a most magnificent manner. A bag will roll in a keg of sulphur for hours and hours (try it if you doubt it), and then have energy enough to climb out and never mind it. You must have something that goes on them and goes into them. Kerosene does this. It is the cheapest thing, all things taken into consideration, that can be used. Facts are stubborn things, and I state that I have used it by the quart upon the neck, mane, and all other portions of a horse, and afterward curried-combed while wet, handfuls of lice off the animal. (Not my horse when he got so.) I have taken a basinful and an old stump of a broom, and scoured a Chester sow thoroughly all over, and the huge side travelling black lice with which she was covered were knocked perfectly cold, and gave up the ghost. I have anointed hens and young chickens, choosing a fine, sunny day for the latter, and the little fellows immediately began thriving. It will not bring a dead chicken to life, however, and let no one expect this in putting it on young chickens in a dying state. Some persons imagine it to possess greatly irritating properties, and I have had physicians even to caution me about it, saying it would raise a blister. In my experience, I never discovered any bad after effects whatever, and I have washed my face, neck and arms copiously with it at repeated intervals during nights of wakefulness on James river, in order to prevent being devoured by the Drewry's Bluff mosquitoes. No discernible inconvenience ever attended its use either on the feathered tribe, the four-footed animals or myself.

The Adventure of a Horse.

A singular story of a horse which passed safely through the war and the Commune, was related in a suit just decided before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine. He—or rather she, as it was a mare—was first called Bluetto, and belonged to a dealer named Parcelier. She was of noble race, and had gained prizes at agricultural shows. When Paris was invested, and meat became scarce, she was requisitioned, and was destined for the slaughter house. Fortunately M. De Dyanne, an officer of the National Guard, remarked her, and saved her from that ignoble fate by taking her as a charger. She was then renamed Patrie, and carried her master in his service. During the confusion that reigned at the moment of the armistice she was stolen by her groom, but was recovered by her owner. The Commune then next arrived and the requisitions and acts of violence recommenced. The master of Patrie was sought after as a hostage, and was obliged to quit Paris in haste, leaving her concealed in a room on the ground floor of a house, with her feet tied up in cloths, so that the noise she made should not betray her hiding place. M. De Dyanne had not, however, forgotten his faithful animal. His wife came into Paris, and, by means of a passport for a horse, obtained through the Turkish embassy, Patrie was saved for a third time. A year later M. Parcelier, her first owner, came forward and claimed her as his property. The other refused to give her up, showing that he had purchased her for 1,150 francs, when she was condemned in December, 1870, although the execution of the contract had been postponed to the end of the war, and was made conditional on the mare surviving; he besides proved to the Court that but for him Patrie would long ago have ceased to exist, as he had saved her from the slaughter man, thieves, and the Commune. The Court now decided that she should remain the property of her benefactor on his paying the 1,150 francs to M. Parcelier.

AGRICULTURAL.

SOME man of very little practical knowledge inquires whether it is more profitable to feed sour milk to hogs or to milch cows. In brief, a milch cow should never be fed on sour milk, and there is no food on earth any more acceptable or profitable to a pig.

TANNING WITH THE WOOL ON.—About every six weeks we have an inquiry as to the best method of tanning sheepskins with the wool on, for the use of door-mats, rugs, etc. Here are the directions: Tack the skin upon the board with the flesh side out, and then scrape with a blunt knife; next rub it over hard with pulverized alum; double half-way over with the flesh side in contact; then roll tight together, and keep dry for three days, after which unfold it and stretch it again on a board of door, and dry in the air, and it will be ready for use.—*American Artisan.*

AMONG many good advices varying with the domestic accommodation of people, the following is unquestionably one of the best: After the hams have been well smoked, get paper sacks, such as millers use in putting up one-fourth of a barrel of flour, put a strong string in the end of the ham and tie both ends together to tie it up by; hang up the ham on a strong nail, then draw the sack over it around the string that the ham is hanging by, and tie the mouth of the sack with a string above the end of the ham. Hang your ham up in some dry place, and you have them secure from bugs, etc., and they will keep as long as you will let them.

COTTON planting is now going on at the South, and from the intelligence we are receiving from the cotton States the indications are that a larger area will be planted than at any previous season. The Memphis *Advertiser* says it is evident that, unless producers suddenly change their tactics, the coming planting will be the most extensive since the war, if not the most extensive in the history of American cotton. This indicates a large crop, and the *Advertiser* fears that, even with a plentiful supply of labor, there will be more cotton than can conveniently be gathered next Fall. It consequently anticipates low prices for cotton, and advises the planters to raise enough corn and meat for home consumption. Similar reports come from other sections of the cotton States, and to these, especially from the seaboard regions, is added the announcement that larger quantities of fertilizers than ever before are being used upon the cotton fields.

WATERING ANIMALS ON CARS.—The trouble and loss of time watering cattle en route to market—besides, probably, much suffering to the animals—is said to be saved by an ingenious device recently patented in England, whereby they can drink while in the cars—probably the best "watering of stock" yet devised. The apparatus is located at stations, so that cattle and horses may drink while the tender is receiving water. A large galvanized iron trough is slung on a pivoted frame, arranged close to the track opposite where each cattle-car is stopped. When the device is not in use, the frame is turned vertically, to bring the trough up and away from the car; but when needed, the trough, filled with water from a pipe or pump, is let down close to an opening made longitudinally in the side of the car, and through which the cattle thrust their heads to drink.

OVERREACHING.—I have a horse that has been driven double for some time, but for the last two months I have been driving him single. On speeding him the overreacher and grabs his forward shoes, taking them off. I am afraid to trot him, for fear of laming him. He drives with a tight rein, and does not pull. If your knowledge of any remedy that you think will cure him, it will be thankfully received by a subscriber to your interesting paper. I also have a horse that has a bad habit of dropping the bit every few steps, just enough to make it unpleasant driving. Can you suggest a remedy?

ANSWER.—Seems to me why good blacksmith could shoe your horse so that he could not pull his shoes off. Then set his hind shoes so that the hoof will project over the front of the shoe. Sometimes by setting a trotter's head up, by tightening the check-rein, will cause him to shorten his stride and pick up faster. As for your other horse's dropping the bit, try him with a "bit covered with rubber or leather."—*Puff, Field and Farm.*

OVERGROWN HOGS.—There is not one single advantage to be claimed in favor of fat hogs. There never was a monster hog which did not make the man who raised him pay for every pound he weighed. They do not furnish an ounce of meat gratis, but charge full price for every atom of their carcass. When slaughtered, it takes a long time to get one cool to the marrow in the bone, and then when the hams are put in salt it is troublesome to finish them to the centre. Four hundred live weight is as large as hogs should be in order to make good bacon. Beyond this size there is a loss somewhere. Either the feeder, butcher, or consumer is cheated, and as a general thing every one who has anything to do with the big hog will find, if he observes closely, that they are not so profitable as the smooth, nice hog of only 350 pounds weight. A small head, with little upright ears, and legs and ears delicate to perfection, are marks which indicate the greatest amount of food consumed, and it will always draw more readily the attention of every butcher.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Dr. Stout on the Epizootic.

In a paper submitted to the California Academy of Sciences, several months ago, Dr. A. B. Stout gave the following advice for the treatment of the epizootic:

The sheet-anchor of treatment is quinine. To it all other remedies are only auxiliaries. This should be at once administered, without waiting for other preliminary treatment. The best moment to give the sulph. quinine, if the prescriber is capable to judge, is in the cold stage of the fever, or when it is at its lowest temperature, as indicated by the coldness of the legs and ears. Fifteen to thirty grains at the dose, every three hours—continued for twenty-four or forty-eight hours—according to the severity of the attack. During this time a mild purgative of galap, guaiac and glaucous salt may be of service. Let the animal be well blanketed to promote perspiration, and fed with warm mash.

The catarrh will be relieved by a local application of infusion of golden seal (hydratus) in which a few drops of carbolic acid, dissolved in a teaspoonful of spirit of wine or whiskey, have been mixed. This remedy should be injected into the nostrils with a syringe having a long beak. In this way it will not only bathe the nasal membrane, but will reach the throat. Some of it will be swallowed, which will serve a good purpose in cleansing the stomach. In this mixture the quinine may be dissolved and be poured from a bottle down the horse's throat, serving thereby, at the same time, the purpose of a throat wash. A wine-glass full of the infusion of golden seal will suffice for each nostril. If the fever is high the shoes should be taken off, and warm poultices of flax-seed meal be applied to the feet and fetlocks.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

DITTMANN'S dualin works in North Quincy, Mass., was destroyed by fire lately. Ten thousand pounds of dualin in process of manufacture were consumed without explosion.

VICE PRESIDENT Wilson has forwarded an order to Treasurer Spinner for the amount of his back pay as Senator, with the instruction that it be appropriated to the payment of the national debt.

JOSE MARTINI CORTINHO, a resident of Cape Frios, in the province of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, is said to be the oldest man in the world. He was born May 20th, 1694, and is therefore, nearly one hundred and seventy-nine years old.

An eccentric Englishman, who died recently, bequeathed his library, consisting of a large number of rare and valuable books and papers, to the Bodleian Library, fastened up in a box, subject to the condition that the box be not opened until the first day of January, 1920. The curators of the library have accepted the bequest.

The revenue from the tax on tobacco last year was \$23,000,000. Although there is a reduction of seven cents in the average tax, the actual revenue, will probably not be more than \$20,000,000 less than last year. The law requiring a special license for the sale of leaf tobacco merely covers the difference in the receipt from the regular tax.

The Postmaster-general will soon issue instructions that country papers must, after the first of July next, pay postage of each paper sent to subscribers living within the limits of the county in which said paper is published. Postmasters will also be notified that after the above date the free transmission of exchanges between newspapers ceases.

The horse-shoers of Boston are showing the old short-sighted prejudice against new inventions. They have struck because a horse railroad company saw fit to adopt a patent shoe made by machinery, and fastened by nails also made by machinery, which enables six men to do the work formerly done by nine. It is hard to convince workmen that machinery has actually increased the opportunities and the wages of their class instead of diminishing them, but such is the fact.

The papers throughout Pennsylvania say that this winter has been an unusually hard one for birds. Partridges are gathered in baskets in some of the counties, the starving birds being too weak to fly or run away. Many of them are being fed in barnyards, and are tame with cold and hunger. The *Carmel Courier* says that along the road, about half a mile from the village, are flocks of quails that are quite tame. They take no notice of passing vehicles, sometimes not being more than four feet distant from them.

SOME time ago a New Hampshire farmer discovered a large toad near his beehive, actively at work in catching and devouring bees. With that wonderful forbearance and kindness of heart characteristic of all New England farmers, he tenderly picked up the toad and carried him a half mile away from the hive. The next morning that identical toad was back again at the old stand, actively at work as before. He again took him up, carried him a long mile away, and dropped him. But in twenty-four hours he was back again, reducing the number of bees as successfully as ever.

It is generally known that the Coinage law, which went into effect April 1st, provides that all gold coins of the United States which are one-half percent below standard weight, shall not be received in coin payments to the United States. The effect of this is that a large percentage of the coin in circulation is not received at its face value. Coin dealers are now compelled to weigh all the coin passing through their hands. It is, however, for the interest of all that United States coin should be brought up to standard weight, as much as it is that torn or defaced bills should be replaced by good ones.

The gold deposits at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, for the month of March, were \$2,138,236 57. The silver deposits and purchases for the same time were \$298,319 38—total, \$2,436,555 95. The gold coinage for the month was \$2,283,000, all in double eagles, besides \$19,108 82 of fine bars. The silver coinage amounted to \$378,986, in addition to \$14,907 31 in fine bars. The nickel coinage of five and three cent pieces amounted to \$31,890, and the bronze coinage of one and two cent pieces to \$10,110. The total number of pieces coined during the month was 2,771,850, of the value of \$2,703,986. This is the last statement of coinage under the old law, and is the largest in gold and silver for a single month since November, 1861.

VITAL STATISTICS.—Items of vital statistics recently published in Europe go to confirm the received opinion that the duration of human life is longer than in past centuries. In the city of Geneva, Switzerland, registers have been kept of the yearly average of human life since 1590. In that year it was twenty-two years and six months. At present it is over forty years. The tables compiled by life assurance companies in England, and adopted in this country, show a similar result. In the fourteenth century the average annual mortality in the city of Paris was one in sixteen. It is now about one in thirty-two. In all England in 1690 the rate of mortality was one in thirty-three. Now it is about one in forty-two.

An occupation pursued in various parts of Texas, and peculiar to that State, is the business generally known as "cattle-skipping." A few daring fellows will band together and scour the country at all hours, for the purpose of "skipping" any luckless steer that may be found out of sight of his owner. They drive them off, sometimes into the brush or a ravine, shoot them down, jerk their hides off, and leave the carcasses for the wolves and buzzards. This has become a real science in Texas, and many are making money at the business. The hide of a good steer will bring \$6, and as it is all clear money, it is bound to pay. Efforts are being made to catch these "skinners," but they are so sharp they always elude capture.

A SUFFERING maid-of-all-work, employed by a Canadian family, recently took a very effective way of revenging an insult which she fancied she had received at the hands of her mistress. She deliberately accused the latter before a magistrate of having destroyed her Bible. A considerable number of those persons who are always anxious to investigate the lives of their neighbors, immediately started a subscription, and purchased a magnificent bound Bible, which they presented to the maid, in addition to a few other tokens of their admiration for her heroism in making the matter public. The magistrate, notwithstanding the fact that the lady declared the testimony to be utterly untrue, sentenced her to pay the value of the Bible, the costs of court, and one dollar extra, by way of punishment for the crime. Subsequently the girl herself, in a fit of remorse, made an affidavit in which she confessed that she never had a Bible. Both magistrate and sympathizers, we should think, have good reason to be ashamed of themselves.

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ON AND AFTER MONDAY, April 7th, the Steamer

PRINCESS

WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO, (MEIGGS' WHARF)

At 8:30 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.

SAUCELITO

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 5 P. M.

On SATURDAY from Saucelito at 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12 M., 3 and 5 P. M.; from San Francisco at 8:30 and 11 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

On MONDAY a trip from San Francisco (Meiggs' Wharf) at 6:30 A. M.

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From Meiggs' Wharf.	From Saucelito.
10 A. M.	11 A. M.
12 M.	1 P. M.
2 P. M.	3 P. M.
4 P. M.	5 P. M.

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY description, done at the office of the Saucelito Herald.

MY HUMBLE WANTS.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.
When I can read my title clear
To mansions in the skies,
And also own a mansion here
On earth, of goodly size,
With pictures and rare furniture,
Then shall I be content, I'm sure.

When at the bank my written name
Is good for any sum,
And I can draw to pay a claim
Whenever it may come;
With this rich blessing Heaven sent,
I cannot fail to be content.

I would not spend in idle rest
Life's quickly fading years;
Give me the toil that suits me best!
Give me a pair of shears
And coupon bonds; I will not shirk
The cutting; I am fond of work.

Should Fortune give me a coach and four,
And driver, with his hat
And splendid coat all spangled o'er
With gold and lace, ah! that
Will make contentment's cup overflow
What more can mortal ask below?

I ask no more; yet I confess,
Should diamonds and rings
Be mine, I would not prize them less,
Though they are trivial things.
Should Fortune give them I would take
The trifles for their giver's sake.

Give me this day my daily bread;
Be this my humble prayer;
For costly viands round me spread
I'm sure I do not care.
I'd like—perhaps this wish is vain—
Daily, a pint of Mumm's champagne.

Give me of friends a hundred score,
From babe to grandire old,
Both sexes—and I'll ask no more;
My humble wants are told.
But, since it cannot be a shame
To beg for friends, give them the same.

Or, equal gifts bestowed on me,
Give also to my wife,
Whatever, in her fancy, she
Deems needful for this life.
But thinking too much of earth is wrong;
Here ends my begging and my song!

A. I. CARLTON.

"IF."

If, sitting with this little worn-out shoe
And scarlet stocking on my knee,
I knew the little feet had pattered through
The pearl-set gates that lie 'twixt Heaven and me,
I could be reconciled, and happy too,
And look with glad eyes toward the Jasper Sea.

If, in the morning, when the song of birds
Reminds me of a music far more sweet,
I listen to his pretty, broken words,
And for the music of his dimpled feet,
I could be almost happy, though I heard
No answer, seeing but his vacant seat.

I could be glad if, when the day is done,
And all its cares and heart-ache laid away,
I could look westward to the hidden sun,
And with a heart full of sweet yearnings say:
"To-night I'm nearer to my little one
By just the travel of one earthly day."

If I could know those little feet were shod
With sandals wrought of light in better lands,
And that the footprints of a tender God
Had side by side with his in the golden sands;
I could bow cheerfully and kiss the rod,
Since Benny was in wiser, safer hands.

If he were dead, I would not sit to-day
And stain with tears the wee sock on my knee;
I would not kiss the shoe and say,
"Bring back again my boy to me!"
I would be patient, knowing 'twas God's way.

But Oh! to know the feet once pure and white,
The haunts of vice have boldly ventured in!
The hands that should have battled for the right,
Have been wrung crimson in the clasp of sin!
And should he knock at Heaven's gate to-night,
To fear my boy could hardly enter in!

A "Fishy" Snake Story.

The following description of an encounter between a whale and a sea serpent is extracted from an affidavit of a Captain West, of Hallowell, Maine:
About six o'clock, in the afternoon, Cape Ann bearing west-northwest about two leagues, steering a course north-northwest, saw directly ahead, distant about three-fifths of a mile, an object, which I have no doubt was the sea serpent so often mentioned by others, engaged with a whale that was endeavoring to elude the attack. The serpent threw up his tail from twenty-five to thirty feet in a perpendicular direction, striking the whale with tremendous blows rapidly repeated, which were distinctly heard, and very loud, for two or three minutes. Then they both disappeared for several minutes, moving in a west-southwest direction, when they reappeared inshore of us, and about under the gun, the reflection of which was so strong as to prevent our seeing so distinctly as before, when the tremendous blows were repeated and as clearly heard as before. They then went down again for a short time, and again came up to the surface under our larboard quarter, the whale appearing first, and the serpent in pursuit. Here our view was very fair. The serpent shot up his tail through the water to the height before mentioned, which he held out of water some time waving it in the air, and at the same time, while his tail remained in this position, raised his head rather leisurely fifteen or twenty minutes, as if taking a view of the surface of the sea. After remaining in this situation a short time he again sunk in the water, disappeared, and was not afterward seen by any on board. The serpent's body was larger, in my opinion, than the mast of any ship I ever saw; his tail appeared very ragged and rough, and was shaped something like an eel's, and his head like that of a land serpent's. Being well acquainted with whaling, I think the whale was endeavoring to escape, as he spouted but once at a time on coming to the surface. The whale's back was distinctly seen as well as his spouting, and the last time he appeared he went down before the serpent came up. The above was seen by all on board, amounting to fifteen or eighteen persons, as well as myself, with the exception of one woman. During our view the combatants had passed a mile or more. The whale was a humpback, and a pretty large one.

LOOSE THREADS.

A "TRYING" Situation—A seat on the bench.
The best thing to take before singing—Breath.
The highest rate of interest that one ever pays is for borrowed trouble.

Some people say there is no wit in a pun. Well, it is a no pun question.

Among business men those who are most sharp generally get the most blunt.

Some one speaking of a red nose of an intemperate man, said, "it was a very expensive painting."

What is that which is ever before us, can never be seen, and yet all are looking toward? Tomorrow.

A rabid temperance passenger on one of the railroads objects to having his ticket punched by the conductor.

A Utah editor recently received a communication signed "Fool," and refused it because the signature seemed genuine.

Young ladies who lace themselves too tightly when dressing for dinner evidently prefer grace before meat.

SUNDAY is the strongest day because all the others are week days; yet if it is the strongest, why is it so often broken?

The two automaton bears tilting in the clock-maker's window. One bears up while the other bears down—See it?

A PHILOSOPHER says that for the period of a month before marriage, and a month after death, men regard their wives as angels.

According to a Danbury school-teacher, what Washington said on a memorable occasion was "Oh, papa, I cannot prevaricate."

First Boy—"Your father dropped dead on Main street this morning." Second Boy (thus made an orphan)—"Let him drop."

A NEW invention, which cannot fail to become popular, is a double-bladed toothpick, which may also be used as a hair-comb.

A YOUTH in Iowa wishes each of the "Chase heirs" to send him \$2 for information. He hopes thereby to get his share of the fortune.

"This engine won't work," said a fireman to the chief of the fire department. "No wonder," was the reply, "it was made to play."

"LENNY, you're a pig," said a father to his five-year-old boy. "Now do you know what a pig is, Lenny?" "Yes, sir; a hog's little boy."

A MAN ran through Detroit the other day shouting that he was looking for "the road to heaven." The crowd called him crazy for looking for it in Detroit.

When a man and woman are made one, there is always some doubt as to which is the one, and occasionally it takes years to settle the question.

An indiscreet man confided a secret to another, and begged him not to repeat it. "It's all right," was the reply; "I will be as close as you were."

When should a woman go into the timber business? When she pines for her lover, who is a spruce, young man, and of whom she thinks a great deal.

A SORROWING WIDOW. Old Dame: "Lor, Mr. Potts, not at work to-day, and agoin' on like this!" Mr. P.: "Got an 'oliday, mum—been a-berryin' the ole gal!" (Hic.)

A DUBOUE testator formally gave, devised, and bequeathed his wearing apparel to his wife, for the reason that she had been accustomed to wear them during her married life.

An Eastern village editor is said by one of his rival contemporaries to have become so accustomed to having his nose pulled that his memory doesn't extend beyond the last tweak.

A MAN at Fort Wayne, Ind., dropped his well-filled pocket-book in a depot on the 1st inst., and found it some time after, as everybody around had been afraid of being "fooled."

The man who last Fall offered to keep Rhode Island clear of snow all Winter for \$18 is now glad that his offer was not accepted. He would have been out just \$5 if it had been.

A GROCER asked an artist: "Is sculpture difficult?" The artist replied: "Why, bless you, no. You have only to take a block of marble, a chisel, and knock off all the marble you don't want."

A WORCESTER (Mass.) man has found out how to choke off seemingly interminable sermons. He shouts "Fire!" just as the "seventeenth" intervenes, and dismisses the congregation.

A BOSTON dog recently made his dinner off a lace handkerchief which a lady dropped upon the sofa, having previously swallowed a pair of gloves, and tried his best to get down a pair of garters.

THE "Irrepressible" again—Gent. in Knickerbocker: "Rummy speakers, them 'Ighlanders, 'Emery. When we was talking to one of the 'ands, did you notice 'im saying 'nozzling' for 'nothink,' and 'she' for 'E'?"

MR. HOWLALOCED: "Robin, you didn't come to Sunday-school yesterday, and went for a wicked walk instead. Have you not been smitten by remorse?" Delinquent: "Wuss nor that! Father smited ol' wi' his strap."

ONE of the school board recently asked a little boy of Bath what was the name of Jehosaphat's mother. The scholar replied: "I don't know, and, wot's more, I don't care. What have I to do with Jehosaphat's mother?"

MRS. BETTY MURHEAD kept a boarding-school at Glasgow. A girl, on her arrival, was asked if she had had the small-pox. "Yes, men; I've had the small-pox, the wirls, (measles) the blabs, (nettle-rash) the scaw, (itch) the kinkhoast, (whooping-cough) the fever, the branks, (the mumps) and the worm (toothache)."

A WILMINGTON man, while on a visit, fell asleep. His wife and her friend, who were quietly indulging in a pinch of Lorillard's best, proposed to give him a pinch. They took about a tablespoonful, and as he drew in his breath held it under his nose. The explosion was similar to a thirty-horse power earthquake. He is an anti-tobaccoist to the backbone now, and he don't sleep in his chair when he is visiting.

MASSACHUSETTS, we believe, is noted for intellect and patent medicine, two things which lend dignity and excitement to the average Puritan farmer. A lovely story of devotion to principle and a particular pet notion is told by a country druggist, to whom entered one day a man inquiring if he buy bottles. The druggist did, and shortly thereafter the man appeared with a large wagon running over with—Balsam bottles. There were seventy-three dozen, and every one of these precious bottles had been emptied by the family of that noble man. The family is still living, a monument of perseverance and balsam. This story is true. We know it, because we saw it in a Massachusetts paper.

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 25, 1873.

BREAD—There has continued a good demand for local consumption and the interior, with a fair export inquiry, during the week under review. Following are the California Cracker Co.'s rates: Assorted Crackers, 8c; Boston do, 6c; Butter do, 6c; Cream do, 8c; Graham do, 7c; Picnic do, 6c; do extra, 8c; Soda do, 4c; do extra, 6c; Santa Clara do, 8c; Sugar do, 7c; Water do, 6c; Oyster do, 7c; Seed Cake, 10c; Jenny Lind do, 8c; Ginger Nuts, 15c; Congress Cakes, 20c; Albert Biscuits, 18c; Excelsior do, 14c; La Grand do, 8c; Medallion do, 14c; Milk do, 8c; do fancy, 9c; Nio Nao do, 15c; Overland do, 8c; Pearl do, 14c; Wafer do, 8c; Wine do, 8c; Ship do, 3c; Pilot Bread, 4c; do extra, 5c; Saloon Pilot, 6c; Ginger Cakes, 8c; Lemon do, 9c.

FLOUR—The local trade has been up to the average while for export a moderate demand only has existed. Quotations are unchanged since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 5000 bbls California extra, 2000 do Oregon do and 3000 do California superfine, partly for export, private.

WHEAT—The market has remained steady, with free offerings, at unchanged rates, during the past week. Sales aggregate about 75,000 sacks fair to choice at \$1.80@1.82 1/2, quotable at the close at \$1.80@1.82 1/2 for shipping and \$1.85 for choice milling \$1.00 lbs. The Liverpool market, as last telegraphed, was 11s 5d@11s 8d for average and 11s 10d@12s 1d for Club 30 cental—without change for average since our last weekly summary.

BARLEY—The demand has ruled fair, at unchanged rates, since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 5000 sacks at \$1.17 1/2@1.40 for coast and bay feed and brewing. At the close we quote feed at \$1.17 1/2@1.20 and brewing at \$1.20@1.37 1/2 @ 100 lbs.

OATS—There has been a fair demand, at lower rates during the past week. Quotable at the close at \$1.15@1.25 @ 100 lbs.

HAY—The receipts have continued free during the past week, with the usual demand. Quotable at the close at \$11@12 for ordinary to choice 40 tons.

STRAW—Quotable at 7c@8 1/2 @ bale.

CORN—Quotable at \$1.15 @ 100 lbs.

BEANS—The market has ruled quiet, and the following are the jobbing rates: Bayo, \$1.50; Butter, \$3 for small and \$5 for large; Peas, \$5.50; Pink, \$1; Red, \$1 and small White, \$5.50 @ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—The receipts have been free, with the usual demand, since last Wednesday. At the close we quote new Mission at \$1.75@2.25 and other kinds at 60c@1.05 @ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Quotable at 35c for choice @ 100 lbs.

BRAN—Quotable at 25c @ ton from the mills.

RYE—Quotable at \$2.37 1/2 @ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at \$1.25 @ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Quotable as follows: Canary, 40c; Flax, 3c; and Mustard, 1 1/2 @ 50c @ lb.

HIDES—The market shows a marked decline. Sales of 1145 California dry, usual selection, at 15c@16c; 1557 salted at 8c @ lb.

TALLOW—Market weak at 62 1/2 @ c @ lb.

WOOL—The market has exhibited no new features of interest since our last weekly summary. Sales have approximated 18,000 lbs Spring on private terms. We would remark that sheep-risers should look to their interest and carry clips the year, as most of the receipts this Spring have been of short staple. While long staple of the same quality is readily disposed of at current rates, the former is almost entirely neglected, unless at rates far below the long staple. No activity can be looked for until the Eastern market shows some improvement. We quote Spring barry at 12c@13c and good to choice shipping grades at 17c@20c @ lb.

FRUITS—We quote the jobbing rates for green fruits as follows: Apples, \$2.75@4 @ box; Pears, \$1.50@2.50 @ box; Cranberries, \$1.45 @ 100 lbs; Bananas, \$2.50@4 @ bunch; Oranges, California, \$3.45 @ 100; Limes, \$15 @ lb; California Lemons, \$3.50@4 @ 100; Strawberries, 12c @ lb; Tahiti Oranges, \$3.50 @ 100.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Fresh Butter—As most of the dairymen are packing the receipts have fallen off and prices have advanced. Eggs weak. New Cheese are coming in freely; prices are falling.

BUTTER—California fresh roll, ordinary to choice, is quotable at 22c@25c, fancy dairies, 30c; Firkin, 25c @ 30c; Eastern firkin, ordinary to fair, 15c@22c; choice, none in market.

CHEESE—California, 12c@14c; Eastern, 15c@17c.

KOOS—California, 24c@27c @ dozen.

CURED MEATS—The following are the jobbing quotations:

HAMS—California, 13c@14c @ lb; Oregon, nominal 16c; Eastern do, 15c@16c.

BACON—California, firm, 12c@14c; Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 13c@14c; do, clear, 12c@13c.

LARD—California, 11c@12c; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in two 11c@12c; do in cask, 14c@15c; do in kegs, 11c@12c.

FRESH MEATS—The market generally shows a decline since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—First quality, 8c@8 1/2; second quality, 6c@7c; third quality, 5c@6c @ lb.

VEAL—At 7c @ lb.

MUTTON—At 6 1/2 @ lb.

LAMB—8c @ lb.

PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 8c@10c; latter figure for small hogs; on foot, grain-fed, 7c@9c @ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supplies are light, with a moderate demand, at unchanged rates generally since our last weekly review.

FOWLS—Hens, large, 8c@9c; Spring Chickens, 5c@6c; Roosters, 8c@9c @ dozen.

DUCKS—Tame at \$1.40 @ 12 @ dozen.

GESE—Tame at \$1.80 @ 12 @ doz.

TURKEYS—Alive, 25c; Dressed, 23c@30c @ lb.

HARE—\$3.50 @ 50 @ doz.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—Large, 8 1/2 c @ each.

CHICKENS—Large, 8 1/2 c @ each.

DUCKS—Tame, 8c @ each.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water. When the time in the A. M. column is followed by P., it is afternoon, and when in the P. M. column by A., it is forenoon.

April	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	h. m.	Feet.	h. m.	Feet.	h. m.	Feet.	h. m.	Feet.
25th	11 01	4 6	11 35	5 2	4 4	1 2	4 43	0 3
26th	11 24	4 3	11 58	5 35	4 5	0 6	5 12	0 5
27th	0 00	5 3	0 33	4 3	6 14	0 1	5 44	0 9
28th	0 22	5 7	1 40	4 2	6 51	-0 4	6 17	1 2
29th	1 05	5 8	2 42	4 1	7 24	-0 7	7 05	1 7
30th	1 41	5 8	3 45	4 0	8 22	-0 7	8 00	2 2
May 1	2 22	5 6	4 48	3 9	9 2	-0 6	9 05	2 6

SUN—April 25.

Sun rises..... 5 15 Sun sets..... 6 42

Railroads.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING
SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873.
And until further notice, Trains and Boats will
LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Colfax, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knights Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Stockton Steamer from Broadway wharf (touching at Vallejo) Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Mercer, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knights Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

5.15 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train, (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 A. M., 9 A. M., 10 A. M., 11 A. M., 12 M., 1 P. M., 2 P. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M., 7 P. M., 8 P. M., 9 P. M., 10 P. M., 11 P. M., 12 M. Leave Brooklyn (for San Francisco), 7 A. M., 9 A. M., 10 A. M., 11 A. M., 12 M., 1 P. M., 2 P. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M., 7 P. M., 8 P. M., 9 P. M., 10 P. M., 11 P. M., 12 M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 A. M., 9 A. M., 10 A. M., 11 A. M., 12 M., 1 P. M., 2 P. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M., 7 P. M., 8 P. M., 9 P. M., 10 P. M., 11 P. M., 12 M. Leave Haywards (for San Francisco), 7 A. M., 9 A. M., 10 A. M., 11 A. M., 12 M., 1 P. M., 2 P. M., 3 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M., 7 P. M., 8 P. M., 9 P. M., 10 P. M., 11 P. M., 12 M.

* Except Sundays. T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent. m16

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 6, 1873, PASSENGER TRAINS will leave San Francisco for Hollister, Salinas City and Way Stations at 8:40 A. M. For San Jose and Way Stations at 9:20 and 11:40 P. M.

* Saturday at 2:30 P. M. * Sundays excepted.

An Extra Train will leave San Francisco on Sundays at 1:30 A. M. Returning, leaves San Jose at 6:50 P. M.

Freight Trains—Through Train will leave San Francisco at 4:15 A. M. For San Jose and Way Stations at 1:00 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Supt. A. C. BASSETT, Asst. Supt. J. L. WILLOTT, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt. ap3

S. F. and N. P. R. R. Co.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 1, 1873, THE Steamer connecting at Donabue Landing with the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad Company for Cloverdale and all intermediate stations, will leave San Francisco daily (Sundays excepted), from Broadway Wharf, at 8:00 o'clock P. M. Returning, the train will leave Cloverdale daily at 5:30 o'clock A. M., connecting at Donabue with steamer and arriving in San Francisco at 10:30 A. M. The steamers and cars make close connections with stages to and from all points.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS—On and after April 1st, leave San Francisco at 8 A. M., arriving at Cloverdale at one o'clock P. M. Returning, will leave Cloverdale at 2 o'clock, arriving in San Francisco at 7 o'clock. This will allow excursionists several hours at any of the places along the line of the road. For all information apply at the Company's office, 426 Montgomery street.

PETER DONAHUE, Pres. & Cent.

PETALUMA AND SONOMA, VIA LAKEVILLE.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1871, the Steamer PETALUMA, Captain William Warner, having undergone thorough repairs and improvements to her machinery, adding greatly to her speed and comfort, will run as follows: Leave Petaluma daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 A. M. Returning—Leave San Francisco at 1:30 P. M., connecting at Petaluma with stages for Sonoma and Bloomfield.

CHAS. MINTURN, 0629

FOR ALVISO, SANTA CLARA AND SAN JOSE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, April 1st, the Steamer REFORM, A. Nelson, master, will leave Jackson-street wharf, at 10 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Alviso, connecting with Stages for Santa Clara and San Jose